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FRANK OLIVER. — PROPRIETOR.
EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 20TH, 1894.

ABSOLUTE EXEMPTIONS AGAIN,
AN ANSWER.

The editorial in the "BULLETIN" of the 19th instant entitled "Absolute Exemptions" in other language means, if applied to the Northwest Territories, that the present property exempt from seizure under execution, "Namely (1) "Necessary and ordinary clothing of the family. (2) Furniture to the value of \$500. (3) Food of the family for six months, including grain, flour and meat, dead or alive. (4) Two cows, one oxen and one horse or three horses, six sheep, two pigs and the small chosen for food purposes and food for all animals except for six months of winter. (5) Harness for three animals, one wagon, one mower, one breaking plow, one cross plough, one set of harness, one horse rake, sewing machine, blinder or reaper, seed drill, set of sleighs. (6) Tools of a man's trade. (7) Seed grain. "And in Manitoba 160 acres of land, "or in towns one dwelling house," shall by virtue of the recent legislation in Manitoba, if the same were passed here, (and which legislation is advocated for the Territories) be hereafter held by the owner thereof for exchange, or sale only, and such owner is prohibited, yes forbidden, by that august assembly of men from dealing with such property in any other manner; and it matters not to that sweeping law, what good purpose could be served by him dealing with his own property as he sees fit, or how capable he may be to deal with the same, or whether it is the concern of the assembly how a private citizen should handle his own earnings. The Manitoba legislature, desiring to lead the world in this movement, practically says of all its farmers, tradesmen and in fact of all its citizens and in particular of such of them as only are possessed of property by law exempt, (and these exemptions embrace as it is seen above, the fortune of a comfortable man in his list) are a lot of imbeciles, incapable of transacting their own business; men who are such fools that there exists the necessity of the legislature forbidding them the privilege to deal with their own estate and their own earnings, as to which earnings such citizens should as individuals consider that they can manage quite as well as the ordinary legislative body of the 19th century (the legislature of Manitoba constituting no exception). The law is a violent stroke against and libel upon the prudence, ability and good sense of the people of Manitoba, it strives to bring to the front a grievance where none in fact exists, or even is possible of existence in any enlightened country possessing sturdy men and good schools.

This position I assert cannot be denied; it is self evident, and is the direct result of the law.
What will be the result? It cannot be other than that the vast majority of the people in Manitoba (because in a new country few have more property than the exemptions, and if more, not much of importance) are, while that law is on the statute books, debarred from assisting themselves, their families, or estates by any means other than selling the little property that they may have, which as a matter of right and political economy, they should be encouraged and permitted to retain, and by its productive power increase their estate and the capital of the nation. But under the new act this property must be sold, in order to be made use of, turned to account, or to allow the person interested, being the owner, to obtain funds for any proper purpose. The effect of such a law tends to destroy production, to impoverish the citizens and is sweeping in every particular. A few of the many instances we will cite where it will be most keenly felt: (a) The farmer wanting seed grain cannot pledge his exempt property to obtain such seed. (b) Cannot pledge it to obtain funds to purchase cows or other stock to increase the earning capacity of himself or his farm. (c) Cannot obtain machinery or other implements except he has the cash to pay for the same. (d) Cannot purchase raise funds to provide himself with a team. (e) Cannot get agency to permit himself to get out of his frontier hut and into a healthful and comfortable home. (f) Cannot borrow money upon his homestead to pay the government price of his pre-emption and is thus consequently be lost. (g) Cannot use his property to assist him to raise funds to permit him to change his business. In short he is completely handicapped in every

way, and his only remedy is to sell, notwithstanding the market too frequently means a sacrifice, in order to deal with his estate. Mark the inconsistency of legislatures! Does it not seem extraordinary that they can so easily and with such penniless parsimony of debate, pass prohibitory laws (for it is law is prohibitory) to stop men, supposed to be in the full possession of their talents, from engaging in ordinary every day business and controlling their own hard earned property, when perchance the same legislature has such horror for attacking "a man's liberty" (as they call it) by passing prohibitory laws affecting the drinking of intoxicants! It accordingly appears that a man is less capable in Manitoba, in the eyes of the legislature, to control his estate than his appetite for whiskey, and it is obviously, a greater evil to borrow money than to get drunk. If the sentiment of the Manitoba legislators were otherwise they would have applied their prohibition first to the liquor traffic.

But the act is wrong entirely in principle. The legislature has exceeded its duties and province. Does not a legislature fulfil its calling when it provides by exemption laws, for the protection of its citizens: and then stop and allow the man to whom protection is offered to judge as to whether or not he should have and make use of such? Should not any man living under "British liberty" and enjoying common freedom be at liberty to handle any and all of his property as he may desire; and, if he chooses to to enjoy the protection of the law relating to exemptions in whole or in part, should he not have the option to avail himself of it, or not? And what right has any legislative body to attack or legislate as to that right of option? Their duty begins and ends when they furnish the protection by exemption laws and then the citizen can best judge for himself as to the necessity for that protection in his individual case.

The editorial above referred to points out that solicitors and loan companies are excited. This argument can be most properly spoken of as that very illogical argument known as the "argumentum ad hominem". It appeals to supposed prejudices rather than good reason; for it should not be forgotten that the word "solicitor" implies "client" and "lender" implies "borrower"; and unless "clients" and "borrowers" are fools they must reap a benefit by securing the loan through the solicitors or the loan company. The borrower borrows to benefit himself in every case and consequently the public who are the borrowers are those who are attacked and whose interests are affected detrimentally by such editorial and such legislation. Put your hand upon the gate of the money market and where will you lodge your country's prosperity and your national progress? Money, capital, is that which this great undeveloped country is thirsting for, yet such legislation prohibits its entry; financial institutions are threatened, our progress is attacked, our lands must remain vacant for want of capital, simply because it is considered a crime by the legislatures that such financial institutions should be so rash as to ask security for the money they lend to assist the citizens and hurry along the national development.

But loans are not only prohibited. Credit is destroyed. The security of the merchant, the tradesman, the farmer even, is swept away. The struggling farmer and working man will have to sacrifice their small stock by sale and pay cash or starve; the thrifty man (because many a thrifty farmer may only have exemptions) will be in the same position. The merchant is handicapped because the credit of his customer is swept away. Commerce must therefore be stagnant, the capital of the farmer is locked up, war-noused, the capital of the country is therefore similarly affected. Commerce has received a permanent stock. Merchants, farmers, trade-men, workmen all alike must suffer, for such is the direct and only result of limiting the circulating or credit power of any capital. Yet the Manitoba legislature are "basking in the sunshine" of their supposed great reform, and are happy now seeing that they have as wards a whole province of citizens. In fact they are reducing their country to one vast Indian reserve, the Indians of which are their own enlightened citizens, for whom the legislature will supply all the brains in future as to all business deals.

The editorial also complains that chattel mortgages are preferential assignments. This we certainly deny—because preferential assignments mean fraud, and under our laws even now a full protection is given against all mortgages giving fraudulent preference to any creditor. We can get no better protection than we have already; and by our existing laws proper mortgages are not affected.

In conclusion I believe that the common sense and wish of the whole country, when they properly understand this subject, will be entirely averse to the action of the Manitoba legislature and

will treat it as a shameful piece of legislation, and I hope that the Territories will not follow the example of her neighbor.

S. S. TAYLOR.

Just Arrived.

A lot of fine young Hares and Rabbits, Clyde stock, all handled, broken and gentle. Will be for sale at the Eclipse stable, Edmonton.

The Largest and Best Stock in Town of Books and STATIONERY —is at—

MRS. WM. P. EVANS
SCHOOL SUPPLIES, Etc. Everything very Cheap as usual for Cash.

NOTICE TO Traders and Collectors of Raw Furs.

I beg to state that I am again in the market for the purchase of furs, and would point out the advisability of at least obtaining my valuation before the disposing of your furs. Office over J. Cameron's old store.

W. B. STENNETT,
Fur Buyer.

A large selection of

Spring AND Summer HATS at Miss Charbonneau's

Latest Styles. Lowest Prices.

Ladies and children's waists, and also hosiery.

All kinds of Fancy Work on hand and made to order.

A good assortment of Infant Clothing.

Roller Grist Mill. Woollen Factory.

Capitalists and Investors, Look to Edmonton.

The chief town and trading centre of Northern Alberta. The terminus of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, surrounded by the richest wheat, and stock raising lands in the world. The most fertile country in Canada for the production of grain, stock and wool. The woolen factories of the province demand the largest and most complete of woollen manufacturing. The annually increasing wheat production in the district surrounding Edmonton requires a permanent and paying investment for a No. 1 Roller Flour Mill. A scheme by the Town as well as by the country may be offered to competent persons desirous of supplying this long felt want. Address all communications to A. G. RANDALL, Town Clerk, Edmonton, Alberta.

SEED GRAIN.

Seed Oats, Seed Barley, Seed Wheat, For Sale. T. W. LINES, Fielders' warehouse.

New Spring Goods Opened Out.

Latest designs in all the leading shades in Prints, Sateens, Delainettes, Cretannes, Art Muslins, Etc.

In Dress Goods a large lot of New Goods to select from, and extra values in all Wool Delaines, Dress Serges, Cashmeres, Etc.

In Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Braces, Etc., there is a complete stock. Also in Hats the stock is new and the styles are the latest. Boots and Shoes and Rubbers, as usual, are on hand ready for the bad roads. Groceries of all kinds in stock.

J. A. McDougall.

The Raymond Hotel

Near C.P.R. Depot. SOUTH EDMONTON. TELEPHONE.

E. N. RAYMOND, Proprietor & Manager

The "Raymond Hotel, (opened December, 1893) is prepared to offer the best accommodation to travellers and the general public. It is the most convenient Hotel for sportsmen and land hunters.

The finest Dining Saloon in Northern Alberta, especially suited for dances and concerts. The best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars obtainable, to be had at the bar. First class cuisine. Full size English Billiard Table by S. May & Co. Free bus to and from all trains. First class Livery in connection. Charges moderate.

NOTICE.

It having come to the knowledge of the proprietor of the Raymond Hotel that some person or persons, maliciously inclined, have circulated reports that the Hotel was closed or about to be so, the proprietor wishes it to be distinctly understood by the general public that at no time since the opening of the Hotel been closed, nor has the proprietor, E. N. Raymond, any intention whatever of closing the Hotel so long as he is the owner and manager of the same.

Retiring Business

Great Clearing Sale Manchester House.

15% Discount AND upwards ON ALL Cash Sales — (of \$1.00 and Upwards.) —

The whole of my Large and Valuable Stock of General Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Felt Hats, Men's Clothing, Etc., is now being offered for sale, at Large Reductions from the ALREADY EXTREMELY MODERATE prices, in order to effect a complete and rapid Clearance.

Ladies Underwear and Millinery

Over which Department MISS DOBSON presides. The lady performers of the "ROSE MAIDEN" will find a beautiful selection of White Embroidered Skirts, and Artificial Roses suitable for the occasion.

Now opened out a nice lot of this Season's Spring and Summer Mantles, Capes and Jackets, at great Bargains.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved FARM and TOWN PROPERTY. Mortgages and School Debentures bought. — LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST AND EASY TERMS OF REPAYMENT. — Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company. Established 1855. Total assets \$2,000,000.00. S. S. & H. C. TAYLOR, Solicitors. Apply to W. S. ROBERTSON, Appraiser and Agent, Edmonton.

Fort Saskatchewan ALBERTA.

F. Fraser Tims,

GENERAL COMMISSION, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER.

AGENT FOR Several fire Insurance Companies. Insurance effected in Town or Country at lowest rates.

MANAGER FOR Fort Saskatchewan Townsite property. Price of Lots from \$20 to \$200. Free site given to B. H. Process flour mill, or other manufacturing industry. Business men looking for openings will find this good point.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. Improved and Unimproved farms close to the Townsite.

NOTE.

Fort Saskatchewan is situated on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River, and is the centre of the whole District of Edmonton, which is supposed to be the best agricultural and stock raising District in the whole Canadian Northwest, and has the Beaver Hills as a back ground, making it the most picturesque townsite in the West.

Anyone visiting Northern Alberta, should come and see

Fort Saskatchewan

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

GO TO Glover & Andrews, JASPER AVENUE.

H. A. FINCH, Headquarters for Harness, Saddles, &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ROBES AND BLANKETS — JUST ARRIVED.

— Don't fail to see them and get Prices —

SURCINGLES, CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, WHIPS, COLLARS, SWEAT PADS AND SLEIGH BELLS.

Harness made to Order. First-class Stock and Workmanship guaranteed. — REPAIRING DONE. —

FORT SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA.

The social given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church here on Friday last, 16th instant, was a grand success. Thanks are extended to the number of kind friends from Edmonton and Clover Bar who so ably assisted.

About twenty members of the agricultural society attended the special meeting called for 20th instant.

The following resolutions were passed and forwarded to the minister of the interior with reference to hay:

1st. Give free permits (but not before 15th June) to settlers for hay for their own use, say three tons to each head of cattle and horses. Charge 50c for permit only.

2nd. On and after 1st July, grant permits to any one wanting to put up hay for sale, charging 25c per ton and permit fee.

3rd. That the above regulations are only to apply to townships pretty well settled, and to be amended according to settlement of the Townships.

4th. That if it could be arranged that justices of the peace, where a distance of say ten miles has to be travelled to the nearest Dominion land office, could be empowered to issue permits and collect fees, (the department furnishing said J. P.'s with a township plan showing what lands came under their separate jurisdiction) it would be a great convenience to the settlers, as it is certainly a loss of time and money having to travel the distances we now have to do, for either hay or wood permits.

It was arranged that the show for stallions and bulls should take place on 27th April.

There are nine new buildings now under way here.

March 22nd 1894.

GRISTING TOLLS.

Mount Pleasant, Mar. 24th 1894

EDITOR OF BULLETIN.

SIR: I notice that the farmers about the Edmonton district are agitating what appears as a reform on its face. That is to have a legally established tariff for flour mills; which they style grist mills, the same to be based on the Ontario tariff. Now Ontario is an old province, and the competition so great caused by just the same means as the farmers are advocating here where there is no competition. Nor is there any prospect of any competition except from Manitoba mills. Those agitators state that the Ontario tariff is one twelfth for grinding, which is not only misleading but is not correct, as all steam mills are entitled by law to one tenth of all grain crushed and ground by them. And again the grain offered to those mills for grinding is perfectly clean, a thing which does not obtain here. To try to establish a price for which mills shall work is like establishing a price by which all merchants and other business men shall work. Grinding grain is simply working for a profit, the same as the merchant works for a profit, but more precarious, for the material that he gets for his work often times is not of sufficient value to pay for the trouble of taking into the mill let alone pay for grinding. If the farmer would take as much pains to have good and clean grain to grind as he does to find fault with the miller, a radical change would take place. A precedent has been established here already by officials in power that one sixth may be taken for grinding. If the farmers will only learn to get out of those old time well beaten ruts of the past and try to keep abreast of the times they will get on much easier and faster. Milling properly conducted is a science not to be acquired at the plough handle any more than any other branch of business. It is really necessary that it should be learned to conduct it properly. And again, of what avail would a legally established toll amount to? The miller who finds that farmer's work is not remunerative will post over his door "No gristing done here," and what is the farmer going to do about it. That is simply where the matter will stop short. Let the farmer grow the grain and put it in marketable shape, then sell it to the best advantage, buy his flour where he can get the best and the cheapest and the whole matter is settled. Then millers will become honest as much so as any persons are in any other branch of business. That the miller needs pay for his work here as well as elsewhere is a fact, and that it costs more to erect and run a mill here than it does east is also another fact. Hence it must follow if more capital is required here, more need is required of a higher tariff. Agitating on the milling question is simply shutting the mills to the farmer and throwing the trade into the hands of middlemen at the expense of the farmer. These things always will find their level in due time without any legislation. Much better make good roads and cheapen the marketing of grain, and let the millers rip, for they will beat you farmers anyway.

J. KNOWLES.

ST. LEON SCHOOL.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. T. of Canada, Regina.

SIR: The news has probably reached you by this time that but a few days ago the ratepayers of the St. Albert school district encountered a dreadful misfortune when their school house fell a prey to the flames of a fire which during the night of the 3rd instant almost instantaneously reduced it to heap of ashes.

We cannot as yet account for the origin of the fire nor can we specify how the house became ignited, only that it might have been by sparks through the fissure in a broken heating stove. A verion which I have not the courage to give utterance to; as it implies an unparalleled wickedness; but time is an enlightened witness which sooner or later will proclaim the truth.

As I am the teacher in the above named district, I deem it my duty under the circumstances to tell your excellency how destitute and helpless the people of the district are left after that disastrous fire, and I will, on their behalf, urge upon the educational authorities to come in and aid them in rebuilding a school house and replacing the implements of instruction which have all been destroyed by fire, such as books, maps, blackboard, etc.

I will, in the meantime, give your honor a synopsis of the financial condition of the district by simply stating that they are still indebted to the amount of three hundred dollars on their old school house and that the act of putting up a new one might become a rather onerous undertaking for them.

The parents of children are all alive to the cause of education being thus endangered and impeded in their district by that terrible accident, and they would therefore feel greatly gratified should the government come to their assistance.

I am conducting the school to-day in a provisional house which had been intended for a school house and fitted accordingly might offer adequate and commodious conveniences, but its actual de facto impropriety, its inconsistency with the general requirements of a pedagogical institution together with the complete and total lack of school furniture make it look to me as lugubrious as death.

I have a daily attendance of thirty-one pupils, among whom are a good number of adults understanding the vital importance of education and thirsting for knowledge, but deprived as I am of all professional necessities, I stand therefore, in this trying situation, unable to do their good disposition justice.

Impelled by a feeling of pity and commiseration for the ratepayers and for my pupils especially, I beg leave in fine to ask your excellency to bestow all available comfort and relief upon us in our bereavement.

I am, Honorable Sir, yours very truly

V. LEFAGE, Teacher.

St. Albert, March 12th 1894.

WHARTON'S MAIN STREET.

FOR

Fancy

STATIONERY

GO TO

Glover^N Andrews,

JASPER AVENUE.

To Land Hunters!!

"The Edmonton District is the best part of Canada."

Such is the British Farmer delegates unanimous report.

The farms we have for sale are the pick of the Edmonton country. They are near the railway, markets, schools, churches and neighbors and at lowest prices and on easiest terms. Come and see our descriptive list.

Those who wish to go further can themselves select 240 acres of vacant Dominion lands, which we will procure for them at \$2 per acre without any residential conditions whatever. This is \$1 per acre cheaper than any other land in the market, and advantage should be taken of the offer while it lasts.

COWIE & ROUND.

LAND OFFICE next block east of Imperial bank,

Main street, Edmonton.

C. W. SUTTER & Co. MERCHANT TAILORS Edmonton, Alberta.



* *

SPRING

has

Arrived

These sunny days call for seasonable goods, and always in the van in this department as in all others, we are now showing Spring Dress Material of all the newest kinds.

Beautiful effects in Crepons, Sateens, Chables, Scotch Ginghams, French Piques, Delaines, Chambrays, Zephyrs, etc., etc., etc.

In Woollen Fabrics—in costume lengths—we show a most attractive range from the palest tints to the lovely combination of colors in the melanges, so fashionable this season.

We cordially invite you to come and inspect these goods as to pattern, quality and price.

We are also showing a wide range of Hats.

In Mens—Hard Felts—Black, Brown, Cuba, Cinnamon and Nut.

Fedoras—in similar shades.

Quality, the best—Styles, the latest. Prices right—from \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Soft Felts—in all shapes and shades.

Cowboy Hats—at all prices from \$1.50 upwards.

In Ladies—We are showing the latest styles and newest shapes in felt, Walking, Black, Brown, Cuba and Navy, from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Our large store is now fully stocked in all departments.

THE

Hudson's Bay Co.

(Incorporated 1870.)

ROSS BROS. Shelf and Building Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, etc

DEALERS IN

A Full Stock of "Daisy," "Boss" and "Leader" Barrel Churns, Cradle Churns, Dash Churns, Dairy Milk Cans, Building Paper, Cream Pails, Bar Iron, Blue Stone, Nails, Butter Bowls, Barb Wire, Tar and Felt, Oils and Varnishes.

All kinds Tin and Galvanized Ironwork done on shortest notice.

Cornice Work and Furnace Work a Specialty.

Hats! Hats! Hats

In all the Newest Styles.

In all the Newest Colors.

And at prices to suit every purchaser.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

In endless variety, styles and quality.

I may state that having bought largely for cash I am now prepared to give such value in these lines as was never before offered in town

JOHN CAMERON.

EDMONTON HARDWARE Co.,

Successors to CHAVE & CORRIVEAU.

Have opened out in the new TAYLOR BLOCK with a full stock of

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE,

Glass, Paints, and Oils.

A first-class stock of Builders' Hardware now on hand and to arrive.

W. G. IBBOTSON,

—GENERAL DEALER IN—

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY, Etc.

A choice stock of

Garden Seeds

Just received.

MAIN ST., EDMONTON, ALTA.

RENAUD & KIEL, BROWN & CURRY,

Painting and House Decorating in all its Branches.

Sign and Carriage Painting

a specialty.

Main Street, - - - Edmonton.



E. Raymer,

Watchmaker

—AND—

Jeweller.

I am now selling watches from \$4.00 upwards.

A fine alarm clock only \$2.00, warranted for one year. Also 1 and 8-day striking clocks from \$3.00 to \$40.00.

A fine line of Jewelry and Silverware at Eastern prices.

Wedding rings, Gem rings always in stock.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry Etc., repaired and guaranteed.

E. RAYMER.

ry, Whyte Avenue, South Edmonton.